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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
given in the  
**HONGKONG WEEKLY**  
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ESTABLISHED 1857

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[a1392]

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a2771]

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Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. [a1008]

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Hongkong, 31st April, 1897. [a11]

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904  
\$17,161,299.  
I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... \$3,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 537,500 0 0  
II. FUND FUNDS... 3,001,268 13 8  
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Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

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[a34]  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1906.

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Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms  
Ladies' Dressing Rooms  
Matron in attendance  
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Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1951]

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[a221] **THE MANAGER.**

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**WM. SCHMIDT & CO.**  
Hongkong, 29th November, 1902. [993]

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1.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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every 15 minutes.  
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
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9.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [769]



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P.O. Box 28, Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 9th, 1906.

HUXLEY'S comparison of the anatomy and cerebral convolutions of man and ape satisfied most people as to their alleged consanguinity; but striking confirmation has been discovered by the German savant, PAUL UHLENHUTH. As so often happens in scientific research, he was looking for something else when he discovered the new proof of what he so happily calls the "blood-relationship" of men and apes. He was searching for an infallible test by which to distinguish human blood from all others, in cases where through lapse of time the ordinary corpuscular test is impossible. It was to the albuminous substances that he directed his attention; and he now claims to have found a method by which these albuminous materials are differentiated in various sorts of blood, even after the blood to be examined has been long dried up. Dr. UHLENHUTH ascertained, after many experiments, that serum obtained from rabbits produced sediment in an albuminous solution from hen's eggs, but not in other albumen solutions. The first discovery was that he could distinguish with certainty the albuminous substances of different birds' eggs, except where the birds were closely allied in species. This cannot be done by ordinary chemical analysis. He cannot here enter into detailed explanations of these preliminary investigations; those interested may follow Dr. UHLENHUTH step by step in his own contribution to the *Monthly Review*. Suffice it to say that, having satisfied himself of the specialness and the extraordinary fineness of this biological reaction, he went on and discovered that it also established certain differences of the albuminous

substances in hen's blood and hen's eggs. Various other bloods were tried, but in them the rabbit serum produced nothing. A rabbit treated with a particular blood yielded a serum which produced precipitation only in that blood. In criminal cases, therefore, however old a bloodstain may be, it can be identified with certainty. That was the immediate, practical result, and the object with which the experiments were begun. But in practice it is found that while each blood has its own albuminous character, there are groups the members of which show slighter differences to each other than they do to the bloods of other groups. Evidently here was a valuable contribution to the study of congenital relations among animals. Dr. UHLENHUTH followed it up, and demonstrated in the re-agent glass the blood-relationship of horse and ass, dog and fox, sheep and goat, and so on. "The reaction produced was almost quantitatively proportionate to the degree of blood-relationship." Special investigations into the albuminous characteristics of men and apes were then undertaken, by himself and the Englishman NUTTALL, whom we take to be Professor NUTTALL, of Cambridge. The apex of the old world, especially the anthropoids, produced results practically equal to those obtained from human blood; the reaction in the case of the apes of the new world was considerably weaker; while in the case of the lemur, which is a sort of missing link between quadruped and quadrumanus, Professor NUTTALL discovered no reaction, but Dr. UHLENHUTH says he found a very slight trace. The point is that it is now an established fact that the serum of a rabbit treated with human blood produces a sediment in human and in ape's blood, but in no other kind of blood whatever. This proves that man, the gorilla, and the chimpanzee are cousins, and not many times removed, either.

Obviously, it will be urged at this stage that a murderer in Hongkong has only to declare that the bloodstains in his case are from a monkey to baffle the criminological biologist. But that ignores Dr. UHLENHUTH's further discovery, made apparently since Professor NUTTALL published his treatise two years ago. This is to treat an animal with its relative, as an ape with human blood. The resulting serum reacts in human albumen, but not in the ape's, so fine and certain is the process. Dr. UHLENHUTH for the fine distinctions between race and race, and man and man. Anthropologists will await the result with keen interest.

Yesterday's plague return was nine cases, all fatal.

The Chinese Government has put it on record that the Canton-Hankow Railway is to be left to the management of the gentry and people.

News has reached Tokyo that the Russian troops in the mur district still retain their war equipment, and are busy in the construction of defence works, for which Chinese coolies are engaged.

The *Hokkaido Shimbun*, a Japanese paper, has started a series of articles on Far Eastern towns. Moscow is the subject of one of the most recent, the writer of which describes it "as a historic rather than a real colony", and remarks that its abandonment by Portugal is constant.

The *Hokkaido Shimbun* says:—We learn from good authority that Viceroy Chang Ching is making arrangements for the growing of sugar beet in this province on a large scale. If successful H.E. intends to erect a large plant for the manufacture of beet sugar. We do not doubt that the sugar beet will be a thankful plant to cultivate and wish the new enterprise good success.

A message to the *Mainichi* states that the Czar has allowed all reservists now in Manchuria to take up land for colonising purposes along the route of the Siberian Railway. Each settler is to receive a grant of land. In the Harbin district, each family will be given a subsidy of 300 roubles, in the Manchouli and Tsitsihar districts 450 roubles, and in the district between Harbin and Bokharinichaya 300 roubles.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, May 8th.  
The elections in France have resulted:  
Government ... 202  
Opposition ... 165

## THE DEATH OF MR. H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON, May 8th.  
Mr. H. M. Bevis died in the Thatched House.  
At the coroner's inquest a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

## SHANGHAI RACES.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

SHANGHAI, May 8th.  
The Shanghai Races were continued to-day in favourable weather. There was a large attendance, and the course proved very fast, the Derby being run in record time. The results, which are appended, were generally unexpected:

THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP, 1 mile.  
Brownberry (Mr. Burkill) ... 1  
Cotswood (Mr. Johnstone) ... 2  
White Blaze (Mr. Crighton) ... 3

Time—1 min. 30½ secs.  
THE SHANGHAI DERBY, 1½ miles.  
Brocton (Mr. Hayes) ... 1  
Ornament (Mr. Meyerink) ... 2  
Coxcomb (Mr. Burkill) ... 3

Time—3 min. 11½ secs.  
THE MORGANIAN PLATE, 1½ miles.  
Horton Seventh (Mr. Burkill) ... 1  
Pitteween (Mr. Laurence) ... 2  
Disdome (Mr. Hayes) ... 3

Time—2 min. 44½ secs.  
THE RACE CLUB CUP, two miles.  
Monsoon (Mr. Campbell) ... 1  
Tritenheimer (Mr. Hayes) ... 2  
Cardas (Mr. Cox) ... 3

Time—2 min. 40½ secs.  
THE CONCORDIA CUP, 1½ miles.  
Chelalis (Mr. Vida) ... 1  
Soyeda (Mr. Hayes) ... 2  
Antiochus (Mr. Johnstone) ... 3

Time—2 min. 37½ secs.  
THE SICCAGE CUP, 1½ miles.  
Lavender (Mr. Burkill) ... 1  
White Blaze (Mr. Crighton) ... 2  
Cotswood (Mr. Johnstone) ... 3

Time—2 min. 37½ secs.  
THE JOCKEY CUP, one mile.  
Pitteween (Mr. Laurence) ... 1  
Alpha (Mr. Jones) ... 2  
Fleder (Mr. Peters) ... 3

Time—2 min. 10 secs.  
THE SHANGHAI STAKES, 1½ miles.  
Codic (Mr. Cunningham) ... 1  
Comanche (Mr. Moller) ... 2  
Argente (Mr. Meyerink) ... 3

Time—3 min. 13 secs.  
THE SPRING CUP, one mile.  
Coxcomb (Mr. Burkill) ... 1  
Gaelic (Mr. Cunningham) ... 2  
Narses (Mr. Vida) ... 3

Time—2 min. 5½ secs.  
THE SCURRY STAKES, seven furlongs.  
Cosmopolitan (Mr. Abel) ... 1  
Radium (Mr. Burkill) ... 2  
Willie Work (Mr. Schron) ... 3

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

LONDON, May 8th.  
The papers emphasize the significance of the Franco-Russian support of Great Britain at Tabah, and regard it as more important than the naval demonstration. The French Ambassador has advised the Sultan to yield, and the Russian Ambassador has been similarly instructed.

## THE OPENING OF MANCHURIA.

LONDON, May 8th.  
China has notified the Washington Government that she will open the Manchurian ports and inland cities, only after she has completed her preparations and regulations for the government of the foreign colonies there.

## UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

LONDON, May 6th.  
The United States battleship *Rhode Island* is ashore in Chesapeake Bay. Up to the present the tugs have failed to float her.

## AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST THE BRITISH INSURANCE OFFICES.

LONDON, May 6th.  
Nearly £4,000,000 has been shipped, by the Cunard line alone, to America during the last three weeks, and the American liner *St. Paul* took £367,000. These shipments were mostly to meet the claims against the British Insurance Companies in San Francisco.

## THE CHINESE BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN GOODS.

LONDON, May 6th.  
There is considerable apprehension in America at the growing strength of the Chinese boycott of American goods.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

May 7th.  
FROM THAT SOURCE.  
Acting under instructions from the Hongkong Government, H.B.M. Consul General in Canton has sent a despatch to Viceroy Shum requesting H.E. to effect the arrest of Loung Man-sang, a writer in the Tung Wo Hospital, who is alleged to have embezzled a sum of \$5,900 out of the institution's funds. It is said that Loung is in hiding in his native village at Lam-Tao, in a Heungshap district. It is reported that the Viceroy has sent braves to effect his arrest and to seize any property he may have.

CLAN FIGHTS.  
A big clan fight has taken place between the people of the Tong Kai and Sui Kong villages. The Nam-Hoi magistrate sent one of his deputies named Chi Chung-yu to the two villages in question to settle the trouble. The villagers refused to have anything to do with him and compelled him to turn back. The matter being reported to the Nam-Hoi, the latter has now despatched Commodore Wong Pui-chong with a strong force of soldiers to the village, while the Nam-Hoi and Pan-Yu are also proceeding there to deal summarily with the leading offenders of both sides.

FLOODS AND FAMINE.  
The Tai-Chap, Ting-On, Fa-Kong, and Pak Mok-long district dykes, all in the Nam-ho district, have been demolished. Hundreds of houses have been swept away and the neighbouring fields are all flooded. The people have petitioned the Viceroy for help as they are homeless and in danger of starvation. It is reported that the roads have been blocked by three waynes to distribute relief money amongst the sufferers. It is said that if the rains continue for a few days more a severe famine will be felt in South China.

STILL RAINING.  
The recent rains have caused many buildings to collapse. Yesterday a house in Yee Ling was carried down by a formidable crash, killing one of the inmates. At the No. 1 Police Station a huge tree fell, crashing through the Station. Fortunately for the inmates, the house did not collapse at once, and they were all able to escape. The unsuccessful cannonading to disperse the rain clouds has been abandoned.

## AMERICAN GUNBOAT STRANDED.

The U.S. gunboat *Calliope* yesterday stranded in the West River near Samchu. It was reported that the tug *Robert Cooke* had gone to her assistance, but we learned that such was not the case. Details of the occurrence have not yet come to hand.

## THE BENNETT CASE.

In his judgment in the claim by Mr. H. Bennett's widow partner at Changsha, the Shanghai Chief Justice took pains to avoid referring to Changsha as an open port, remarking that he did not wish to use a compromising word.

The effect of the judgment was that the firm's debts should be paid out of the £25,000, and that any balance remaining should come up again for adjudication. The partnership had been dissolved when Mr. Gilmore foresaw Changsha for Hankow, but the terms of the compensation entitled him to some share. It was extremely improbable, however, that there would be any balance when the debts were paid.

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The monthly competitions for the Captain's Cup and May Cup took place at Happy Valley on the 5th to 7th May, 1906. The following returns were made, out of an entry of 26:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.  
Mr. E. V. D. Parr ... 90 = 81  
Mr. G. M. Harston ... 96 = 83  
Mr. D. B. Murray ... 101 = 83  
Mr. E. J. Crist ... 89 = 84  
Mr. J. C. Doran ... 89 = 84  
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie ... 83 = 85  
Mr. W. D. Kraft ... 93 = 85  
Mr. T. B. Norrie ... 95 = 88  
Mr. A. D. Galloway ... 106 = 89

POOL.  
Mr. E. V. D. Parr ... 80 = 9 = 81  
Mr. D. B. Murray ... 101 = 18 = 83  
Mr. E. J. Crist ... 89 = 5 = 84  
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie ... 83 = 2 = 83  
Mr. A. D. Galloway ... 97 = 7 = 90

NO RETURNS.  
MAY CUP.  
Mr. E. V. D. Parr ... 80 = 9 = 81  
Mr. D. B. Murray ... 101 = 18 = 83  
Mr. E. J. Crist ... 89 = 5 = 84  
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie ... 83 = 2 = 83  
Mr. A. D. Galloway ... 97 = 7 = 90

The next Club competition will take place on the 12th and 14th May for the Robertson Farwell Cup.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## COMPANY REPORTS IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 8th May.

SIR,—In the recent case of the Tramway Co. some of the remarks made by the Chief Justice must have been read by the average shareholder in local companies with more than ordinary interest, and possibly with some gratitudo. In these remarks, although His Honour did not lay down any new rules of company law, he made it quite clear to shareholders in general that they are possessed of certain definite rights, from which neither a majority nor boards of directors, nor yet general managers, can oust them.

Speaking of the Tramway Company's case and the settlement come to with the dissentients, the latter receiving \$235 per share, it was stated that, under this arrangement, these shareholders did not receive any more value for their holdings than what they would have received under the resolutions. In other words, they did not improve their position by going to law. How this is arrived at, I do not know, for, in the one case, \$400 was what the resolutions offered, while in the other, well, \$35 per share more is fairly substantial. I have spoken to some of the dissentients, in order to discover if they had made a mistake in their calculation, and they emphatically declare that all they understood was that they would be sold out neck and crop for \$200, and no more! However, as both sides to this case are apparently satisfied with the result, there is no more to be said.

Another important remark made by the Chief Justice came very opportunely at the time it did in view of the annual reports being published by the various local companies. The remark was to the effect that he did not see why honourable men of business, who had nothing to hide, should be sparing in their information to shareholders. Can it be that Sir FRANCIS Pigott, even during the short period he has been in Hongkong, has already noticed the very meagre information contained in the annual reports and accounts? Be that as it may, it is an undeniable fact that shareholders here are vouchsafed scant information in the reports submitted to them, and when it is also remembered that, in the majority of cases, it is but once a year that they can have an opportunity of looking into their affairs, it is certainly a matter of surprise that expressions of dissatisfaction are not more frequently heard. Occasionally, one sees some shareholder, more plucky than his fellow-shareholders, or, perhaps, financially more independent, makes bold to ask a question or two, when, more often than not, he is met with the rejoinder that the information he seeks is "not handy", or, "it would be detrimental to the interests of the company concerned to make such information public."

Indeed, in some quarters, the shunning of questions of public meetings is so marked, that a shareholder often has to make up his mind that, to require information from the chair, he must run the gamut of severe looks, and would be treated as a hostile critic. This practice of taboos of criticism is without doubt responsible for the out-and-out proceedings at local meetings, and it is a rule of general acceptance now that "silence" is strictly "a la mode".

As an instance, I would recall an incident which occurred at a recent meeting of a well known land and estate company. A certain shareholder asked for information respecting an item of commission, which the company had received, the reply to which, given with some heat, was that the enquirer ought to know very well what the commission was for, having paid it himself, and the matter thereupon was allowed to drop. It will be seen that the reply was intended only for the shareholder asking the question, while the rest of those present were allowed, or rather allowed themselves, to remain absolutely uninformed on the subject. And yet, not one of those, who so readily raised their hand where a show of hands was called for, could muster sufficient courage to probe the matter further. I do not, for the moment, wish it to be understood that there was anything out of the way with that item of commission. As a matter of fact, the company had earned it. I merely put it forward to show how far the fashion of silence prevails among the rank and file of shareholders at meetings.

Another remarkable instance of the prevailing dumbness occurred quite recently. 'tis in connection with the last published annual report of a leading industrial concern. The accounts showed total earnings for the year of nearly seventy-five per cent. on the capital, a result assuredly most gratifying to the company's shareholders. There was, however, one provision in the report which not only puzzled but frightened quite a number of the shareholders. It was, so far as is known, an unusual provision, absorbing nearly two-thirds of the whole year's earnings, and was given the title of "a reserve fund". It was considered an unusual provision, because the company already had the usual reserve fund, and it had been generally anticipated that any surplus would be added to that same fund. Of course, the management may have had very good and sufficient reasons for the style of division it adopted. As is well known, however, shareholders all over the globe are an extremely sensitive class of people, and they are not an exception here. No sooner were the accounts published than all sorts of rumors were started regarding this provision of "a reserve fund". One rumor had it that half of the sum provided in that manner had already been lost, another, that it was all intact, while a third gave it out that it had all been lost. Whatever medium of truth there may have been in these rumors, certain it is that by the time the meeting was drawing near, all interested were eager for information on that score.

Yet, in spite of their eagerness and anxiety, not one of those who attended the meeting could find his tongue and inquire as to the truth or otherwise of the rumors, which had put so many in a panic. If this can happen with a gentleman in the chair well known for his courtesy and readiness to furnish all legitimate information, is it any wonder that in the generality of cases shareholders keep their mouths shut when, perhaps, they realize that a question might cost them a shilling?

It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that in future those responsible for the publication of reports and accounts, with the advice of the Chief Justice before them, will put in these reports as much legitimate information as would keep shareholders well in touch with their interests, and would it be too much to ask those who occasionally occupy the chair to be a little more encouraging in their attitude towards questioners?—I am, etc.

OBSERVER.

## REVIEWS.

*Decennial Reports on the Trade, Navigation, Industries, &c., of the ports open to foreign commerce in China, 1892-1901.* Vol. 2, Southern ports, with maps, diagrams, plans, and appendices. Shanghai: Statistical Department I.M.C. \$12.  
This formidable volume of over six hundred pages, in the familiar yellow covers, does not lend itself to any normal process of reviewing, and for the most part its contents are too historical to quote. But those who are familiar with the thorough and conscientious methods inspired by "the I.C." will not need to be told that it is worth study by anyone interested in China and things Chinese. Casual exploration of its pages reveals many bits of diamondiferous clay, of sparkling items of information worthy of being dragged into the light of day.

On page 13, for instance, in the Santiao report, we find this interesting reference:—

"Aboriginal tribes, although bearing a small percentage to the total population, are fairly strong in certain localities, and offer an interesting study to the ethnologist. They are locally called *shan-ka*. The principal tribe is apparently an offshoot of the *Yi* of the Yunnan, and the women also wear the extraordinary head-dress peculiar to married women of that race. They keep quite distinct from, and are a mystery to, the Chinese. They are said to have no literature; they speak, in addition to the local dialect, a tongue of their own. The men wear clothes similar to the Chinese; but the women invariably wear a distinct dress, quite different from the Chinese. It consists of a short knee-skirt, a tunic flow in the neck, usually folding over the centre of the breast; an ornamental bodice, and a long frame head-dress, extending well out in front of and behind the head, ornamented with strings of beads and silverware. They hold the dog in some veneration, and believe that they were originally changed from that animal to human form. In features they differ from the Chinese, and have full, bold eyes—the women, especially, being well made, and of course, of the local type. Their houses are dirty and their general condition squalid; and the Chinese, who despise them, state that they are a dangerous and malevolent race. They are said to be very expert in the art of poisoning. The names of these aboriginals are *Lei*, *Lan*, *Pan*, or *Chung*."

On page 193, we are told there is an opening at Canton for a "safe-deposit" concern; and on page 287 is a description of Wuchow streets which vividly recalls many other Chinese cities. It is worth quoting, long as it is:—

"The streets are not wide enough for the traffic. The public comfort and convenience are not sufficiently consulted. When the people are marketing before the two principal meals of the day, pedestrians are obliged to proceed at snail's pace through the streets, and must submit to be jostled by an unwashed crowd whose homes and garments, without doubt, harbour infectious diseases. The narrow streets are further encroached on by the tradesmen's stalls. No option has the sensitive individual—he must be butcher's meat, blood, and offal, at close quarters, each time he walks the street, for these things are thrust under his very nose. Possibly ladies are seduced because the streets are not fit for them to walk in; or, vice versa, possibly the streets are filthy because ladies are secluded. Fish tails are purposely allowed to drop over the edge of the stall, where passengers' clothing may be soiled by them. The washings from the stalls drain on to the pavement, and must, perforce, be stepped in. Flies assiduously make trips between the garbage in the gutter and the food exposed upon the stall. It disgusts one to think that food for the table passes through this filthy market. Pigs are turned into the streets to pick up a live pig by feeding upon offal. These loathsome scavengers are afterwards sold for food. Tenia album, if not trichinella, is said to abound. Occasionally a pig dies in the street, and is allowed to lie there until the air is polluted with the gases of decomposition. Slops are suddenly pitched out of open doorways, and even sometimes from upper windows, upon the passengers in the street. The streets are unevenly paved with large ill-fitting stones. Loose blocks may conceal puddles, and when stepped on, may squirt liquid filth over the unwary pedestrian's dress. This is not, as might be supposed, a game's practical joke: it is simply due to neglect. During heavy rain and in flood time many streets are transformed into open sewers; to save their shoes most people then go bare-foot. Splinters and potshards lurking at the bottom of these inky streams—more poisonous than the River Styx—would and inoculate the wader's feet. Ulceration, septicaemia, glandular enlargements, perforating ulcers, and leprosy—perhaps also venereal plague and other filth diseases—are sometimes acquired in this way."

But many columns could be filled by merely selecting such tit-bits; and we must leave the rest for the delectation of the fortunate purchaser, only remarking that the true history of China can never be written without frequent reference to these invaluable publications.

Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, who goes to Tokyo as the first German Ambassador, arrived in Shanghai on May 1st, having travelled from Peking overland by railway to Hankow and down the river by S.M.S. *Tiger*. At Wuchang and Hankow His Excellency paid farewell calls on Viceroy Chang Chai-tung and Chou Fu. There was a reception at the German Consulate attended only by members of the German community and their wives. On May 2nd, the members of the German Association entertained His Excellency at a banquet at the Club Concordia, and on May 3rd Lady Bredon gave a large party in Baron Mumm's honour.



## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, May 8th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

## THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY CASE.

An appeal from the decision of the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) in the case of the seven witnesses who were sentenced to three months imprisonment by his Lordship for perjury in the hearing of the trial of an issue to determine whether Wong Ka-chung was a partner of the Lai Hing Bank at the time of its bankruptcy was commenced. It will be remembered that an appeal against the decision and an application for the release of the witnesses were made before the Chief Justice a few weeks ago, but his Lordship dismissed the appeal. The present action was an appeal to the Full Court against that judgment. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Brutton (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett), appeared for the appellants. Mr. Sharp—This is an appeal from the judgment of his Lordship, the Chief Justice delivered on 24th April last.

The Chief Justice—I see the seven men are present.

Mr. Sharp—Yes.

The Chief Justice—I must ask formally so that it will appear on the record. Have you, Mr. Brutton, any news of Wong Ka-chung?

Mr. Howell—He is not in the Colony, my Lord.

Mr. Sharp—I think it is unnecessary to read the whole notice of appeal setting out the effect of that decision. We asked that decision be rescinded, and we ask that the original order dated 10th April committing those men to prison be annulled and that the appellants be discharged and that the appellants be released.

The Chief Justice—This is simply an appeal against the commitment of these men?

Mr. Sharp—Yes. Continuing, he said that the motion was in exactly the same terms as the previous motion. It was important to consider the jurisdiction under which these men were committed. That jurisdiction was contained in section 31 of the Supreme Court Ordinance 1873, which stated that "it might be lawful for the Court to direct a prosecution" against a person committing perjury or that the Court might commit such witness as for contempt of Court or fine him. They submitted, with regard to that section, that the phrase "it appears to the Court" must be taken to be the equivalent of "it judicially appears to the Court"; that is to say, it appears to the Court after the observation of the essential principles on which judicial enquiries are conducted. There was one other phrase on which he thought it necessary to comment—"as for contempt of Court". That, they submitted, meant that the jurisdiction contemplated was the same as jurisdiction for contempt. He thought he was right in saying that such a jurisdiction there contemplated could be exercised in the event of contempt.

The Chief Justice—I thought you were disposed to say before that the words were almost superfluous.

Mr. Sharp—Oh, no. That is why we gave your Lordship authorities under contempt. We have to rely, so far as cases go, on contempt, because for the very excellent reason that there is no jurisdiction as this in England as applied to perjury. We thought there might be such a jurisdiction in India, but on looking we find that there is not—at least we cannot find it.

The Chief Justice—There was a jurisdiction in England once upon a time.

Mr. Sharp—We relied upon contempt cases because we considered the jurisdiction given was that jurisdiction. I think we said to your Lordship it was not contempt. Proceeding, he submitted that the commitment was bad upon the grounds stated in the motion. The first ground was that the prisoners were not told by his Lordship, the Chief Justice, what status was made by them respectively constituted the alleged perjury. The second ground was that an opportunity was not given to the prisoners of being heard in their own defence. After referring to statements in his Lordship's judgment, Counsel submitted that it was a fundamental and invariable principle of English law that no person could be punished until he had been given an opportunity of being heard on his own behalf. And this principle was not confined to criminal matters. The law would not permit any person to be injured by any judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding on his person or his property without being heard. Especially should that principle be observed in such a case as the present, in the case of witnesses charged with committing perjury in their evidence. Such a case was far more serious than a case of contempt committed in open Court. A witness was not a party to the case; he was probably absent when the evidence was given contrary to the evidence in which he is alleged to have committed perjury. Therefore he did not know on what evidence he was committed. It was not necessary to say what defence these men would have presented, but he submitted they had a clear right to be heard. He would now ask their Lordships' attention to a few authorities, in support of the propositions which he submitted.

The Chief Justice—The question which puzzles me is as to how it is to be carried out.

Mr. Sharp—I don't say how it is to be done. They must have the opportunity of being heard.

The Chief Justice—What is the procedure to be followed?

Mr. Sharp said he was not prepared to indicate the procedure, and explained that it was their intention to carry the appeal to the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice—We know you are thinking of it.

Mr. Sharp—We are doubtful whether it would be prudent to adopt the course of taking the appeal straight to the Privy Council. As you know, objection might be taken by the Privy Council that we had not exhausted our local remedies. It is not clear where the Privy Council is disposed to consider that essential and where it is not. Continuing his argument with regard to the absent witness, he contended that his case was practically the same as the others, because it was necessary that he should be present in order to say what he had to say in his own defence.

The Chief Justice—But if he goes to Canton?

Mr. Sharp—Then your Lordship cannot exercise that judgment.

The Chief Justice—Then what is a judge to do?

Mr. Sharp—Your Lordship has not got summary jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice—Is it destroyed?

Mr. Sharp—You cannot exercise it. In that particular case it would be destroyed. Your Lordship has the right to send for him and give him an opportunity of answering the charge.

The Chief Justice—I thought you said I had no power to bring him here.

Mr. Sharp—Oh yes, you have power to bring him here.

The Chief Justice—Supposing I could not bring him here for three months?

Mr. Sharp—I think we are agreed on that point—that your Lordship has power to send for him. Your Lordship takes the initial steps of expressing yourself on the subject of the perjury. One man is absent, and you send for him. I certainly think that the proceedings would continue.

The Chief Justice—I consider that unless the absence of the witness is satisfactorily explained this case breaks down completely.

Mr. Sharp—This is only a formal appeal.

The Chief Justice—Yes.

Mr. Sharp resumed his argument and indicated that the appeal was not on the merits but on the ground of the irregularity of the procedure.

The Chief Justice then referred to a case decided in 1831, when Lord Brougham dealt with a case of what was called prevarication on the part of witnesses.

Mr. Sharp held that that decision had been over-ruled by later judgments. He proceeded to argue that the writ of *habeas corpus* was applicable to the present case. The writ was the proper and the readiest, probably the best, manner of raising the question whether the decision was made in a legal, regular, and judicial manner. After applying himself to points in his Lordship's judgment, and contending that the men should have had a opportunity of answering the charge—

The Chief Justice asked how this was to be carried out. Mr. Sharp could not put forward an argument like that without considering its practical result. If these men went into the box, who would witness for the other side? How could the Court try the case?

Mr. Sharp said it might lead to a contrary decision, but if it was just, why shouldn't it?

The Chief Justice asked how were the statements to be tested? Was the Court to do it?

Mr. Sharp replied that if a man wanted to call, say, John Smith in his defence, John Smith must be called.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Sharp's argument amounted to hearing one side only.

Mr. Sharp concluded his argument by asking their Lordships to rescind the judgment under appeal and to make the order for which they asked in two motions.

Mr. Pollock also addressed the Court. He said it was important to bear in mind that the alternative power conferred by the section, the power to commit witnesses to prison, was an alternative to the power of ordering a prosecution to be instituted for perjury, because it was fair to infer that the alternative in ordinary principles would be applicable to the trial for perjury. He argued that they should have been proceeded for perjury and thus given an opportunity to make a defence. But as a matter of fact from witnesses they were converted into convicted persons without knowing the specific act with which they were accused. For all they knew when called upon they might have been called up for the purpose of being commended for the straightforward manner in which they gave their evidence.

The Chief Justice intimated that he agreed with Mr. Pollock so far as there was no half-way house between the procedure adopted by the Court in the present instance and a trial of the whole case.

Mr. Pollock—Not a new trial. I think it extremely doubtful whether the appellants could (as convicted persons) repeat their evidence. They could get others to support their former evidence.

Mr. Pollock quoted authority to show the construction to be placed on the words "if it appears to the Court" in Ordinance 3 of 1873, section 31. In *Bonaker v. Evans* the judgment said: "No person can be more closely established than that a man cannot incur loss of liberty or property until he had had a fair opportunity of answering the charge against him, unless the Legislature has expressly or impliedly given the authority to act without that very necessary preliminary."

The section of the Supreme Court Ordinance so far from implying that the right was to be withheld showed that it was to be respected. After further argument Mr. Pollock submitted that the Chief Justice had acted without jurisdiction in sentencing the witnesses to imprisonment without the preliminary steps being complied with.

The Chief Justice thought otherwise and pointed out that there was nothing in the statute which said so; Mr. Pollock inferred it.

Mr. Pollock said there was no point to which he would refer and that was the question of signature. He understood the signature was "by order of the Court A. Sedgwick."

The Chief Justice—It is not a signature; it is a certificate by the Registrar that an order has been issued by the Court.

Mr. Pollock—My point is that there is no signature by the committing authority. We submit that such a signature is required. Nobody can be legally detained under a warrant unless that warrant is signed by the committing authority.

Their Lordships reserved their decision.

## KIAOCHOW TRADE REPORT, 1905.

Following is the annual report of Mr. E. Ohmer, Commissioner of Customs, with one or two unimportant deletions:—The trade of the year 1905 has been satisfactory throughout. The same gratifying increase in both Imports and Exports, reported annually since the opening of the port, have again to be recorded. Profits to merchants have been fair and healthy development in several directions give good promise of further expansion of trade. The total value of the 1905 trade, Hk. Tls. 22.3 millions, shows an increase of Hk. Tls. 3.5 millions, or nearly 20 per cent. over the total in the previous year, of this amount, Hk. Tls. 17 millions is the value of the trade carried on in vessels of Foreign type and Hk. Tls. 5.3 millions is the value of the junk trade. While the latter has remained stationary throughout these years, fluctuating within the limits of about 25 per cent, chiefly in harmony with the harvest, the former has grown steadily every year and is still capable of considerable development. The import of Foreign goods has increased from Hk. Tls. 8.7 millions in 1904 to Hk. Tls. 10.8 millions, while the value of direct Exports to Foreign countries, Hk. Tls. 2.4 millions, has nearly doubled during the year. The principal feature of the year's trade, deserving of special notice, is the general increase of exports, which until now has been the weak point in the trade of this port. Among these, two staples—Coal and Beans—appear for the first time in quantities which will be further noticed in their proper places below, and give promise of future development and augmentation of tonnage and trade. Another article deserving of notice is Straw Braid. This staple has, thanks to the efforts of the merchants and the aid of the railway, been gradually increased to this port; the export has risen from 9,989 piculs in 1903 to 25,383 piculs in 1904 and 41,417 piculs in 1905, of which 24,628 piculs were sent direct to Foreign countries, chiefly England and Germany. Tientsin has now become the principal market in North China for this article, having outstripped both Chefoo and Tientsin. The principal factors that have contributed to this happy result are no doubt the railway and the facilities offered by the magnificent harbour. The latter is progressing rapidly, and with the completion of the second pier, which will be looked for soon, will have accommodation for a dozen steamers working at a time. The end of the Manchurian war doubtless contributed to stimulate trade during the last quarter of the year. A further and considerable improvement may be looked for in 1906, the German Government have decided to restrict to the harbour the free area, which hitherto comprised the whole of the German territory, and to restrict the frontier of the railway and the Customs. The additional Customs Convention concluded on the 1st December, 1905, comes into force on the 1st January, 1906; Customs control of railway traffic outside of the free-port territory and of the frontier traffic will cease; merchandise leaving the free-port territory will, with certain exceptions, pay Import Duty according to the General Treaty Tariff, and is then free to go anywhere into the hinterland without restriction. The Colonial Government will receive a contribution to the expenses of the territory 20 per cent. of the Import Duty, the amount being subject to revision every five years. This long looked-for event practically removes all restriction to trade with the interior. Passengers and goods may now freely move to and from the hinterland without Customs control and restriction of any kind, and Tientsin, by releasing its free-port area to the harbour in exchange for free commerce with the Shanghai hinterland, will reap the chief benefit of this change. It is safe to predict that the year 1906 will show a large increase in the trade of this port and fully prove the wisdom of the new Customs arrangement.

The year's harvest has, on the whole, been good, only two articles—Rice and Beans—were suffered from frost and drought—yielding poorer crops. The export of produce has, however, not been in keeping with the harvest. As a result, the prices of Rice and Beans in the Shanghai market being low, it was found more profitable to work up the article into Flour and export to Peking by land, both Silk and Pongee, and to Manchuria, the latter chiefly by junks from the northern coast ports, Silk spinning and weaving in the interior has, moreover, received a new impetus through two schools established in Tientsin and Chang-hai, which are expected to turn out annually a considerable number of trained hands, and to export considerably larger amounts of Pongee, etc., are being manufactured there. In Groundnut Oil likewise the export has been smaller than usual and than is warranted by the good crop of Groundnut. A considerable amount of Groundnut Oil now remains on the market for export in 1906. This is partly due to bad market in the South and partly to one of those monetary crises caused by gambling operations in cash referred to in my Trade Report for 1905. In consequence, two of the Ningpo firms have had to close, leaving only two in this centuries-old trade; four cash shops are either bankrupt or about to close, while three others will be able to tide over their difficulties. In this connection it should be recorded that the Shanghai Government has established a Mint for coining copper 10-cash pieces, which is already in operation. Our statistics show an import of 15,000 piculs of Copper for this purpose. The end of the year is largely imported from Shanghai (vide Treasury statistics) are already in circulation, and it is hoped will help to steady the market and prevent the mischievous gambling operation above referred to.

REVENUE.—The total collection amounts to Hk. Tls. 545,150, of which Hk. Tls. 491,549 is Foreign and Hk. Tls. 53,601 Native Customs Revenue. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the Native collection shows a decrease of Hk. Tls. 1,000, while the Foreign collection has increased by about Hk. Tls. 118,000, or about 30 per cent. This increase is mainly in Import Duties, which show an advance of Hk. Tls. 9,000; while Export Duties show a decrease of Hk. Tls. 13,000 and Coast Trade Duties of Hk. Tls. 8,000.

FOREIGN TRADE.—(a) Imports.—The value of the direct Foreign Imports, exclusive of Railway and Mining Materials is Hk. Tls. 37,958, an increase as compared with the total of the preceding year of Hk. Tls. 1,216,604, or nearly 50 per cent. The value of Foreign Imports from Native ports, chiefly Shanghai, amounted to Hk. Tls. 6,458,010, showing also an increase of Hk. Tls. 1,149,139, or over 20 per cent. The large increase in the direct Foreign trade is all the more satisfactory, as it is distributed fairly evenly over all classes of goods, thereby giving promise of continuation in the future. Cotton Goods have increased in value to the extent of Hk. Tls. 310,758; Miscellaneous Goods, Hk. Tls. 98,813; Metals, Hk. Tls. 24,783; Artificial Indigo, Hk. Tls. 74,124; Window Glass Hk. Tls. 14,286; Japan Matches, Hk. Tls. 119,247; Needles, Hk. Tls. 5,587; Sugar, Hk. Tls. 70,656; Timber, Hk. Tls. 65,217; Wines, Hk. Tls. 7,105; and Sundries, Hk. Tls. 248,803; while a comparatively small decrease is shown only in Kerosene Oil, to the extent of Hk. Tls. 56,383.

(b) Exports.—The value of the direct Exports to Foreign countries amounts to Hk. Tls. 2,430,350, and is nearly three times that of the preceding year (Hk. Tls. 845,302), while the value of the Exports to Chinese ports, Hk. Tls. 4,794,908, shows a small decline of Hk. Tls. 8,861. The most important increases in the direct trade are: Beans, Hk. Tls. 569,506 (to Japan); Drisles, Hk. Tls. 5,493; Oil, Hk. Tls. 50,164; Wild Raw Silk, Hk. Tls. 3,187; Shantung Pongee, Hk. Tls. 39,389; and Straw Braid, Hk. Tls. 903,296. Of these articles, Beans and Coal appear for the first time in appreciable quantities. The former, due to a decline in Newshang shipments owing to the war is not likely to figure in the Returns for 1906 to the same extent; but a beginning having been made, the export of this article is likely to gradually develop into a steady trade. While Shantung Coal, which has considerably improved in quality and has locally already driven Japan and others almost out of the market, is sure to have an increasing demand on the coast of China and become one of the staple Exports of this port. Another most satisfactory feature of the Export trade is the rapid increase in the direct shipment to Foreign countries of Straw Braid. While in 1904 a shipment amounted to 25,383 piculs or nearly as much as was shipped from Tientsin (26,295 piculs), and over a third of the total shipped from North China (68,500 piculs), the export during 1905 has risen to 41,417 piculs, of which 24,628 piculs were direct shipments against 9,884 piculs in 1904.

Coast Trade.—(a) Original Shipments Coastwise.—The total export of native goods to coast ports amounted to Hk. Tls. 4,794,908, against Hk. Tls. 4,403,768 in the preceding year. Of this total, goods to the extent of Hk. Tls. 2,443,902 were carried by Native junks, and Hk. Tls. 2,350,006 by Foreign vessels. A decline is chiefly noticeable in Yellow Raw Silk, 1,871 piculs, which is due solely to the low prices obtainable at Shanghai and the high prices ruling in Peking and Manchuria, which took the whole supply, being conveyed to Peking by land and to Manchuria, by junk, from northern coast ports. In Groundnut Oil, to the extent of about 16,000 piculs, from Peking, 569,000 piculs in the last two commodities the falling off was due to a bad harvest; and in Cow Hides, 2,500 piculs. Increases are shown in Pongee, 63 piculs; Refuse Silk, 1,391 piculs; Goat-skin Bags, 50,000 pieces; Fat Caps, 82,000 pieces; Melon Seeds, 11,000 piculs; Dog-skin Bags, 4,000 pieces; and Fish Vegetables (Cabbages), 12,000 piculs.

(b) Coastwise Arrivals.—The total net value of coastwise arrivals, Hk. Tls. 10,724,435, an increase of about 15 per cent. over the total in 1904 (Hk. Tls. 9,199,230). Of this amount, Hk. Tls. 6,458,010 represent the value of Foreign goods, almost all from Shanghai, against Hk. Tls. 5,368,371 in the preceding year; and Hk. Tls. 4,265,425, the value of Native goods, chiefly from the Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, against Hk. Tls. 3,890,359 in 1904. Of the latter amount, Hk. Tls. 2,947,070 is the value of Native goods arriving by junks, and Hk. Tls. 1,318,355 by steamers. The principal increases in Foreign goods are to be found in Cotton Piece Goods, Metals, Window Glass, Matches, Needles, and Sugar (for details, vide comparative table).

Shipping.—(a) Under General Regulations.—409 steamers and 6 sailing vessels, of together, 42,673 tons entered the port during the year; of these, 327 steamers and 6 sailing vessels arrived with cargo and 73 steamers in ballast. 339 steamers and 6 sailing vessels cleared during the year, of which 318 steamers left with cargo and 21 steamers and 5 sailing vessels in ballast. As compared with the total in 1904, the entries show an increase of 55 vessels and 37,616 tons. The total entries and clearances during the year amounted to 811 vessels, of 843,630 tons.

(b) Under Limit Steam Navigation Rules.—A beginning was made during the year to open trade with Hubei; but the difficulties, chiefly of navigation, soon brought the undertaking to a halt. One vessel, the *ss. (Hefei)*, 135 tons, made 11 trips altogether—3 with cargo and 8 in ballast inwards, and 6 with cargo, and 5 in ballast outwards making a total of 22 entries and clearances, aggregating 2,970 tons.

(c) Of Naive junks, 4,389 entered and 4,338 cleared during the year, of a carrying capacity inwards of 145,501 piculs and outwards of 1,449,794 piculs. As compared with the previous year's figures the total entries and clearances show an increase of 418 vessels and an increase in the carrying capacity of 454,582 piculs.

The Shantung Railway Company did a prosperous business during the year, having conveyed 303,000 tons of goods and 795,000 passengers, which is an increase of 69 per cent. in the former and 42 per cent. in the latter category as compared with the figures of the previous year. With the new Customs arrangement trade and railway traffic will receive a fresh impetus, and the line which is now beginning to pay dividends is to become a lucrative investment as well as a boon to the country. The Shantung Mining Company is also progressing favourably. The Pangtze mines raised 134,000 tons of coal during 1905, which was used partly for the railway and partly locally, and some was exported. With the opening of the Annin pit during 1906 a considerably increased output and export may be looked for. At this mine the output during 1905 was 24,000 tons, and the latter at a price of from 40 to 600 small cash a day for 8 hours' work. In the Poshan region the Tetschuan shaft has been completed to a depth of 116 metres, and mining operations will commence during 1906. The shaft at Tsinglingchen reports the discovery of a vein of magnetic iron ore, 2,500 metres in length and from 10 to 35 metres in thickness, containing 65 per cent. of iron, free from any deleterious substances. In both regions the relations with the officials and the people were excellent, and the prospects throughout are good. A floating dock, capable of taking in vessels of 15,000 tons capacity, 9 metres depth, 140 metres length and 26 metres width, commenced work in October, and took in and repaired during the three winter months war and merchant vessels of together 14,644 tons. The dock is fitted with the most modern appliances for lighting, heating, and electrically light up the vessels for work at night inside and outside. Vessels in dock can also be heated by steam from the dock. The workshops are capable of executing work of all kind. Two cranes, of 20 tons capacity each, are now available, and from the beginning of 1906 a crane capable of lifting 150 tons at a distance of 14 metres will be ready for work. The published docking rates, varying according to the size of the vessel, from 40 cents per ton for a 500 ton vessel to 20 cents for a vessel of 6,000 tons and upwards. The Silk Industrial Establishment is now in full work. Its products have found a ready sale, being highly appreciated in Europe. At present it employs 600 hands, which it is intended gradually to raise to 900. The majority of these have had from two to three years' training and turn out good work. The establishment, which is near Tsingchen, the railway station, 18 kilometres north of Tientsin, is quite a settlement of its own and a model of its kind, which will bear comparison with any in Europe. The employees are all housed by the company, men and women apart, supervised by elders, are well fed and cared for, and, in consequence, employment by the company is eagerly sought for. Besides the above

## KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-6d.) \$38.00

No. 4 CARTRIDGE (25-15-0d.) \$80.00

## LONG. HING &amp; CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

135

BEIERSH-BIERBROUWERIJ

"DE AMSTEL"

AMSTERDAM

ABSOLUTELY

LIGHT

PURE

PALATABLE

PASTEURIZED

EXPORT

PILSENER

BEER.

FREE

FROM

SEDIMENT.

Per Case 4 Doz. Quarts ... \$16.50

" 1 " Pints ... 4.15

" 6 " " ... 16.50

" 12 " " ... 27.5

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE &amp; CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

TELEPHONE No. 135.

135

there have been established during the last two years here a brewery, a soap manufacturing, and a tannery, which are now in full working and give every promise of success. There were also two dairy farms started during 1905, but both met with the great misfortune that the animals, 36 Ste. specimens from Europe and Austria, all landed in perfect condition, died of rinderpest: one lot after two weeks and the other within two months after arrival.

Finally, it remains to place on record the successful attempts which have been made during recent years to improve the fruit-production in these regions by grafting. The Forestry Department has, since 1901, imported a quantity of fine trees from Europe and California, has instructed the farmers how to graft, and is now distributing gratis thousands of grafts of all kinds to the people who are anxious to secure them. In 1905 Foreign fruit appeared in the market in small quantities, as both soil and climate are suitable, a considerable export of Foreign fruit may be looked for ere long.

## THE SPOILS OF WAR.

INTERESTING EXHIBIT AT TOKYO.

A catalogue has been published by the military authorities of the various articles captured—by heavy artillery to leather straps—by the Japanese forces during the late war. The following are the principal items:—

Swords ... 6292

Lances ... 163

Rifles ... 110,548

Rifle ammunition, rounds ... 24,718,766

Field artillery, pieces ... 359

Artillery, over 315 calibre pieces ... 30

Artillery, 152 calibre pieces ... 8

Artillery, 120 calibre and under ... 34

Machine-guns ... 79

Ammunition-carts ... 1,947

Heavy artillery ammunition, rounds ... 1,947

Light artillery ammunition, rounds ... 24,718

Cartridges of various descriptions ... 23,285

Field-pieces ... 1,003

War balloons ... 5,316

Engineers' tools ... 1,663

Leather straps ... 24,818

Iron boats ... 82

Cases of powder ... 7,999

Revolvers ... 398

Anchor ... 95

Bagles ... 432

Drums ... 71

From the above list a large selection was to be made and publicly exhibited in the grounds outside the Imperial Palace at Tokyo during the military review.

This exhibit was to consist of 1,150 swords, 70,000 rifles, 281 field-pieces, 178 heavy guns, 52 machine-guns, 1,338 ammunition carts, 624 other carts of various descriptions, 11,612 cartridges, and one balloon. Of the field-pieces exhibited there are 8.7cm. guns, 7.5cm. and 9cm. guns, and 3-inch quick-firers. These were captured during the battle of Chuliencheng and succeeding engagements.

Iron guns were on the land forts at Port Arthur. Of the heavy guns captured at Nanshan, four were afterwards used by the Japanese at Liaoyang and after, and the 12cm. and 30mm. machine-guns were captured either at Port Arthur or Nanshan. The war balloon was captured while being transported to Port Arthur.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 8th at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer has fallen in N.E. Japan, and risen on the Chi coast.

The area of high pressure remains over E. Japan and the depression appears to be filling up off the W. coast of Japan.

Gradients are slight on the China coast, and moderate N.E. winds, may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light variable winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Light or moderate E. winds; showery.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Boston Steamship Co.'s str. *Tremont* left Shanghai on the 8th inst. for Hongkong via Manila.

The C.P.R. str. *Montague* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 p.m. on Monday, the 7th inst., and left again at 6 a.m. on Tuesday for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th inst.



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Bindings, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. in day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Cables: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

**DR. L. L. FRANCO**, having resigned from the post of Managing Director of PHARMACIA POPULAR, Macao, begs to thank all his customers who have helped him for so many years, and also his creditors for consideration shown him.

Macao, 8th May, 1906. 1039

## WANTED.

**ACCOUNTANT CLERK**, Senior, Good Handwriting, Bookkeeping and Arithmetic Essential. Apply, stating Age, Salary required, and experience, to SUPERINTENDING CIVIL ENGINEER, H.M. NAVAL YARD.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906. 1045

## DOCTOR WANTED.

To act as SURGEON on an Emigrant Steamer.

For Particulars, apply to

G. DE CAMPEAUX.

Agent Messageries Maritimes Co.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906. 1041

## FOR SALE OR TO LET.

## AT THE PEAK.

**A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE**, with Drying, Dressing, and Bath-rooms; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram, fitted with superior baths and with hot and cold water; large Kitchen; Laundry and Servants' Quarters.

For Particulars and Terms, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906. 1042

## FOR SALE.

**FREEHOLD LAND (20 ACRES) ON SANDEAN BAY, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to put to Public Auction on or after the 30th June next (unless previously disposed of by private sale) ALL THAT 1 ACRE OR PARCEL OF LAND known as Suburban grant 64, situated in the East Coast District of British North Borneo, on Sandean Bay (original grant 984 years from 6th day of February, 1889) and having a total area of 20 acres 15 perches. They are accordingly prepared to receive and consider offers for this valuable property. No offer should be less than \$15,000 for the Western half of the grant, which carries with it the benefits of the sublease to the CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD., or \$5,000 for the Eastern half.

Vendors are open to allowing part of the purchase money to remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum if desired.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents for the Vendors,

St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1906.

The following are some particulars of the above Property, supplied by the vendor without guarantee:—The land is divided into two nearly equal parts of about 10 acres each, each having a water frontage of its own, and there are fresh water rights to a stream which forms the Eastern boundary of the property. The Western half has been sublet since 1889 to the CHINA BORNEO CO., LTD., who have erected thereon a fully equipped Saw Mill; this sublease will run out early in 1919. The benefits of this sublease will pass by right of purchase at date of sale to the purchaser. The Eastern half of the grant is unlet except for a few squatters' licences of no importance, but the valuable site it offers for special purposes should ensure purchasers a lot at no distant date on lucrative terms. All Coal and other Minerals under the said land are strictly reserved to the Chartered Company, whose Land Regulations apply to the grant, and any purchaser must be deemed to have due notice of same.

1040

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports TOMORROW, 10th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1906. 1033

BROOKLYN LINE TO THE FAR EAST.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"GAEKWAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 15th May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 15th May will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1906. 1044

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

FOR NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamship

"DAPHNE,"

Captain Schipper, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

The steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906. 1043

## INTIMATIONS.

## WANTED.

**A YOUNG CLERK**, must be a Quick

Writer and Typist.

Apply to—

ROBINSON PIANO Co.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. 1006

## DOCTOR WANTED.

To act as SURGEON on an Emigrant

Steamer.

For Particulars, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. 1045

## LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French

in a few months, mainly by conversation

by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Apply by letter to—

E. R.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1905. 1044

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING of the SEASON

will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, on

SATURDAY, the 12th inst., commencing at

3.30 p.m.

The charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for

other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey

or Gymkhana Clubs.

The COMMITTEE invite the Ladies of

Hongkong to be present.

Post Entries will be accepted for events

Nos. 2 and 4.

C. G. MACKIE,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1906. 1032

## CLUB GERMANIA.

## NOTICE.

THE NINTH YEARLY GENERAL

MEETING of the Members of the

CLUB GERMANIA will be held in the Club

House on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1906,

at 6 P.M.

By Order,

C. W. HEUSER,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1906. 1019

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. SWAN has REMOVED from No. 7,

Alexandra Buildings to 18, BANG

BUILDINGS, 1st Floor, next to Shanghai Life

Insurance Co.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906. 1012

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

have now 40,000 cubic feet of Cold

Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will

be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday

excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods

Wm. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 1047

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND

SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal).

LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 122

AUTOMATIC MAUSER

PISTOLS

(CALIBRE 7.63 mm.)

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGE

RIFLE 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 45

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 983 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 344 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 264 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet

Length on Blocks... 361 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

TONS. THE WORKS are well equipped with

TOOLS to undertake BUILDING or

REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and

BOILERs; and also ELECTRICAL

WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is

always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamers

"OURA-MARU" (712 tons), 700 H.P.,

especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES

Equipped with necessary gear always ready

Short Notice.

135

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Concerned at his SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zeland Street,

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

the 10th May, 1906, at 2.30 p.m.,

2 VALUABLE STAMP COLLECTIONS,

also a Few Hundred SETS of STAMPS.

TERMS—As usual.

F. KIENE,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906. 1015

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Concerned at his SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zeland Street,

On FRIDAY,

the 11th May, 1906, at 2.30 p.m.,

A Quantity of FURNITURE,

comprising—

WARDROBES (Beveled Glass) DRESS-

ING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, BED-

STEADS, ICE-BOXES, CARPETS,

OVERMANTELS, FILTER, CHAIRS,

SITTING ROOM SUITE, TABLES,

SHANGHAI PUB. OFFICE DESKS,

COPYING PRESS and Miscellaneous Goods.

TERMS—As usual.

F. KIENE,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1906. 1036

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On SATURDAY,

the 12th May, 1906, for Account of the Concerned, at the Residence, No. 2, Antrim

Villa, Des Vaux Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable FURNITURE,

CARPETS, RUGS (Large and Small), PIC-

TURES, ENGRAVINGS, FILTER,

GLASSWARE, &c., &c.

Also,

A VICTORIA GRAMAPHONE, in Perfect

Condition.

TERMS—As usual.

On View from Friday, 11th May.

F. KIENE,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. 1010

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On THURSDAY,

the 14th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's premises, Kowloon,

COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY,

originally intended to be put up as the

Kwantung Cement Factory, but landed

in Hongkong on account of the Russo-

Japanese War, will be sold, by order of

the proprietor, Mr. Hereditary Honorary

Citizen Anatoly Charnapomovitch Tetjukov,

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The Plant of this Cement Factory, which

has been fitted out with the latest technical

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dry system, consists among others of,

LOCOMOTIVES, ... (Small, Magdeburg),

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&c., &c., &c.

All in all the whole plant is very nearly the

same as the Factory Kijaskorski, near Malmo,

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Specifications of the Machines and Accessories

as well as any further information may be

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [527]

**BANKS****THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA  
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£200,000  
RESERVE FUND.....£275,000INTEREST allowed on Current Account at  
the rate of 2½ per annum on the Daily balance,  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent

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**NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-  
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ESTABLISHED 1824.PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
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**POLICE COURT.**

Tuesday, May 8th.

Before Mr. F. A. HAZELAND (First  
Police Magistrate).**ASSAULT.**The cook of the steam launch *Kwong Tung* was charged with assaulting a fireman on board that vessel while she was lying in Yau-mat Bay on Monday.

Inspector Macdonald stated that as the result of a quarrel the cook seized a cleaver, with which he attacked the fireman. He slashed him under the chin, making a deep wound, and had the blow fall on an inch lower, it must have resulted in the fireman's death; as it was he had to be removed to hospital, and the cook was arrested.

It is anticipated that three weeks will elapse before the complainant will have recovered sufficiently to appear in Court, so his Worship adjourned the case.

**EXPENSIVE CIGARETTES.**

Inspector Macdonald proceeded against a small native boy for stealing several packets of cigarettes from a storeroom at Yau-mat.

From the evidence it appeared that the master of the shop complained to the police about the nightly disappearance of his cigarettes, and an officer was set to watch. At about four o'clock on Tuesday morning he saw six boys approach the shop, and they went under the window shutter and drew out several packets of cigarettes. When the rogues saw the policeman they broke and ran away, and he was only successful in capturing one of them.

His Worship found the defendant guilty and ordered him to be detained for 14 days and to receive twelve strokes of the birch.

**SELLING SIX CROOK.**In *Long and Fung Man*, coolies employed at the Naval Yard Extension, were charged at the instance of Inspector Ritchie with selling snuff on the roads without a license.

Inspector Ritchie informed his Worship that the police went a man with a marked coin to purchase ten cents worth of the beverage. He returned with the snuff, and on one of the defendants being arrested the money was found in his possession.

The coolies were ordered to pay a fine of \$50 each.

**GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR SUMMONED.**Sergeant Aris proceeded against *Seng Lee*, Government contractor, for blasting stones at Kennedy Town on April 25th without giving the usual signal.

Sergeant Aris prosecuted, and Mr. H. J. Gardner (of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office) appeared for the defendant.

After hearing the evidence his Worship found the defendant guilty and ordered him to pay a fine of \$45.

**TRESPASSING.**

A native was charged with trespassing in the Kowloon Docks on Monday.

The evidence showed that the defendant was discovered in the Docks by a European. He had a letter in his possession purporting to be from a ship's captain to somebody in the Docks, but which was written by a Chinaman.

His Worship considered that the defendant went there to steal, and sentenced him to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

Before Mr. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND  
Police Magistrate).**INJECTING MORPHINE.**

A rhesa coolie was charged with injecting morphine into another coolie, and with being in possession of a quantity of the drug.

The defendant denied that the drug was morphine, and the case was adjourned in order that it might be proved by evidence.

**ALLEGED FALSE REFERENCES.**

Wong Yung-tung was charged with obtaining the sum of \$2,000 from another native by false pretences.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Mr. Almeida, in opening his case, said the defendant had obtained \$800 in cash and \$1,200 in Chinese promissory notes. The complainant was the owner of a house in Hongkong and on February 13th a man named Cheng Po-chung called at his house with a view to renting house No. 7, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, which property the complainant agreed to let at a monthly rental of \$27. On February 14th Cheng Po-chung went again to see the complainant and told him he had a friend who wanted to purchase the house in question. The complainant said he had better purchase the four houses in a lot for \$18,000, and Cheng said he would see his friend about it and let the complainant know definitely. On the following day Cheng, on behalf of his friend, offered \$10,000 for the house, and on February 17th he took the complainant to the defendant's house in Wing Lok Street, and the defendant increased his offer to \$10,800, which the complainant said he would consider. On February 21st Cheng Po-chung and another man called on the complainant and asked him to visit the defendant. The complainant went, and in the course of conversation the defendant told him that he was one of the agents for the Canton-Hankow railway. After producing some documents to convince complainant of his proof he asked him to take some shares in the Company, promising him that if he subscribed for 2,000 he would do his utmost to get the complainant appointed an assistant director, from which office he would earn a certain income every year. He then said to the complainant, "I will give you the shares." Complainant then said he had not sufficient funds unless he sold these four houses. On the 24th February Cheng Po-chung again took the complainant to the defendant's house. On the way they met another man, who accompanied them. On the afternoon of that day, while they were talking over railway shares, another man called at the defendant's house and produced \$2,000 from a tin and box. He said to the defendant, "Here is my \$2,000; put me down in your book as having subscribed, and do not forget to obtain for me a directorship in the Canton-Hankow railway." This was possibly meant as a bait for the complainant to take up the shares.

His Worship—A sort of confidence trick? Mr. Almeida—Yes.

Continuing, Mr. Almeida said that after receiving the money the defendant invited the four persons present to have food and drink at a eating-house. While they were partaking of the meal the defendant spoke to the complainant and advised him strongly to take up the shares, saying that he would obtain a directorship for him. Complainant again put him off, saying he hadn't the money, but the defendant advised him to try to find \$1,000, and he (the defendant) would lend him the other \$1,000. Complainant promised to try, and on

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Cream, Lait Charment and Special Skin Tonic and Pomade Charment will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A.S. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent  
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the afternoon of February 25th he went to defendant's house and told him he had \$800 in cash and requested the defendant to lend him the \$1,200 necessary to make up the \$2,000, which defendant agreed to do on his signing a promissory note. After the money was paid over a man entered the room and said to the defendant—"I have a message for you; it is important." The defendant before leaving told the complainant it was an urgent matter that called him and said he would return shortly. The complainant waited all that evening, and until seven a.m. next morning at the defendant's house, but Wong did not return. He was informed that defendant had received a wire calling him to Canton, as his mother was ill. Complainant then left the house and did not meet defendant again until some time within the last fortnight, when he came across him in the office of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. There he asked the defendant about his money and shares, and the defendant told him to call at his house at four o'clock that afternoon. He called at defendant's premises at the appointed hour, but to his surprise was informed that Wong had not returned from the country. The complainant waited for some time, but the defendant never came.

Evidence was led and the case adjourned.

**MAZAWATTEE SHOP EXPERIMENT.**

At a meeting of shareholders in the Mazawatee Tea Company Mr. John Lane Donham, who was elected chairman, said the present board regarded themselves as much a committee of inspection as a board of company directors, and they thought it would be better to lay before the shareholders the result of their investigations. Unless he had stopped in December and asked the shareholders to remove the two managing directors the business must have come to a standstill. The company was then committed to an expenditure of considerably over £100,000 for a number of shops, which would not cover the cost of the ground covered by agents. He then said that all their travellers and representatives were going to leave at the beginning of this year, and the aggressive means used to push their shops had disgusted the grocers, by whom help the business had been built up, and who were at that time closing their accounts with the company by every post. The loss had been so heavy that it would be impossible to deal with it except by a reduction of capital, but the profit during the past year on the foreign trade, which had not been affected by these dealings at home, had been sufficient to pay the debenture interest considerably more than twice over, and he thought there was a good chance of the company regaining its high position. The report and accounts were adopted.

No one who has not paid a residential visit to that most fascinating of Continental cities, Munich—where life is pleasant, unconventional, and cheap—knows the full meaning of the word beer; no one who has not minutely studied German methods of imbibing knows how to drink beer—Munich beer, at least. It is a science, and the first of its rules is "Go slowly."

At the famous Munich beer garden, where the now filling up with the strangers of springtime—for the native-born Municher drinks beer all the year round in his beer garden, it is all one to him what the weather may be—the Thuli, in the English Garden by the river, the Bavaria-keller and the Schutzenhaus, for instance, the art may be studied, just as beer itself may be tasted, in its highest perfection; for Bavaria leads the nations of the earth in the matter of beer-drinking. It is as one who lived long in Munich says, "The great constitutional, political and social lover. Kings may depart and fresh Kings ascend the throne; new Constitutions may be demanded by the people, granted them or refused them; treaties after a war may nip off a piece of their land or add territory to it—everything soon settles into its usual course. But let any social, religious, or political question arise that might directly or indirectly interfere with the quality or the price of their beer and the Bavarians would be up in arms. Munich has seen several beer riots." Beer is the absorbing subject of interest for every true Bavarian; it is the staple topic for debate, and the starting of sociability between acquaintances or strangers. When a new comer joins out at table his first remark is, "How is the beer to-day?"

"PROSUT!"

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JOINT SERVICES.  
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
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FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 9th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 9th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 10th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"RHIPUS"	On 17th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 23rd May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 31st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	On 7th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 7th June.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 20th May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	On 22nd May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 5th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 19th June.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 20th June.

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VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.	"TYDEUS"	On 12th May.
HAMA	"STENTOR"	On 10th June.

## WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA & PACIFIC COAST	"KANGTSE"	On 19th May.
	"KEEMUN"	On 16th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. [9.10]

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"KALGAN"	On 10th May.
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 10th May.
SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 11th May.
SWATOW, WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO, & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 12th May.
CEBU and LOILO	"TAMING"	On 15th May.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 15th May.
DAWUN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TUNAN"	On 30th May.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1906.

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CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA  
VIA  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 28th May.
ILYIA	4,417	G. V. Williams	On 2nd July.
SLAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 27th July.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 22nd August.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS. [7]

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 25th April, 1906.

# OSAKASHOSEN KAISHA.

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AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th May, at 10 A.M.
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIJI MARU"	SUNDAY, 17th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 10th May, A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MADZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 16th May, A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"AKASHI MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th May, A.M.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building, Hongkong, 8th May, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager. [14]

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STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON  
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DATE
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 23rd May
ROON	WEDNESDAY 29th May
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 5th June
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 12th June
GNISENAU	WEDNESDAY 19th June
BAIERN	WEDNESDAY 26th June
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 3rd July
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 10th July
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 17th July

ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of MAY, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship

"SACHSEN," Captain Petersen, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and

CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 7th May. Cargo and

Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 8th May. and Parcels

will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th May.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,

and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class \$210 0 0, 2nd Class \$120 0 0, 3rd Class \$60 0 0.

TO NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR return 91 0 0, 63 0 0, 33 0 0.

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG return 65 0 0, 44 0 0, 24 0 0.

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ return 115 0 0, 79 0 0, 47 0 0.

VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR return 123 0 0, 83 0 0, 49 0 0.

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and

travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,

GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's

expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from

SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.

The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT: Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean

Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer

from Port Said.

## JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,  
HERBERTSHOEHE MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY  
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMER	DATE
WILLEHAD	TUESDAY, 29th May.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 26th June.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 24th July.

ON TUESDAY, the 29th MAY, at Noon, the Steamship "WILLEHAD," Captain

Obersauer, with Males, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class \$210 0 0, 2nd Class \$120 0 0, 3rd Class \$60 0 0.

TO MANILA ... \$50 0 0, \$80 0 0, return \$80 0 0, \$50 0 0.

TO NEW GUINEA ... \$28 0 0, \$18 10 0, return \$42 0 0, \$27 15 0.

TO BRISBANE ... \$30 0 0, \$20 0 0, return \$44 0 0, \$28 0 0.

TO SYDNEY ... \$33 0 0, \$23 0 0, return \$48 10 0, \$31 10 0.

TO MELBOURNE ... \$34 10 0, \$24 10 0, return \$49 10 0, \$32 10 0.

TO YOKOHAMA ... \$35 0 0, \$25 0 0, return \$50 0 0, \$33 0 0.

TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE ... \$14 0 0, \$10 0 0.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 297 0 0.

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA ... 96 0 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San

Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent

Express Steamers of N.D.L.

## SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

\* KUCHINOTZU, YOKOHAMA } WILLEHAD ... Wednesday, 9th May, 10 A.M.

and KOBE } ROON ... Wednesday, 9th May.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, } PREUSSEN ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA } ROON ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, } PREUSSEN ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA } PREUSSEN ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San

Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co.,

T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the

Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

1st Class ... \$200 0 0, 2nd Class ... \$120 0 0, 3rd Class ... \$60 0 0.

To London via Plymouth or Southampton ... \$200 0 0, 120 0 0, 60 0 0.

To Bremen ... \$180 0 0, 100 0 0, 50 0 0.

To Paris via Cherbourg ... \$180 0 0, 100 0 0, 50 0 0.

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar ... \$180 0 0, 100 0 0, 50 0 0.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. [5]

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,  
LIEBOW, GÖTTEN, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GENEVA, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE  
LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DATE
SILVIA	On 14th May Freight & Passengers.
JSTRIA	On 15th May Freight.
C. FIEDLERSZ (MARSEILLES, HAVRE and LAMBUK)	On 1st June Freight.
SITHONIA	On 3rd June Freight.
ANDALUSIA	On 14th June Freight.
ACOLIA	On 28th June Freight.
PHENANIA	On 12th July Freight & Passengers.
VANDALIA	On 10th May Freight.

\* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these

steamers. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified

doctor is carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE KING'S BUILDING.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 10th May.

For Freight and Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 12th April, 1906. [87]

THE Steamship "FLINTSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 15th May.

For Freight and Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th April, 1906. [82]

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	Second half of April	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of May
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of May	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of May
TJILIWONG.	JAPAN	Second half of May	JAVA PORTS	Second half of May
TJIPANAS.	JAVA	First half of June	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 975. [16]

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1906.

## VESSELS ON THE BEACH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELHI,"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port

on SATURDAY, the 19th May, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the

above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. India, 7,911 tons, from Colombo.

Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer

proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed from Bombay by the E.M.S. Poria, due in London on 1st July.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. [1]

Hongkong, 9th May, 1906.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ADMIRAL DE BRUMONT, French str. Offert, 2nd May—Haiphong 25th April—Wilks and Jack.

ANGON, German str. 1,001. D. Reimers, 2nd May—Bangkok 26th April, Rina—Butterfield & Swire.

APENNADE, German str. 611, Gantard, 7th May—Pakhoi 5th May, and Holbow 6th, General.—Jensen & Co.

ATLANTIC, American str. 901, J. Garcia, 6th May—Hilo 1st May, Sugar.—Order.



